OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

HE CONTINUES TO RECEIVE VISIT-ING DELEGATIONS.

Gen. Harrison's Earnest Speeches on the Soldier, Protection and a Free Ballot-Words of Wisdom from the Great Republican Leader.

[INDIANAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.]

[INDIANAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.]

Saturday last was a busy day for Gen. Harrison. The first of the several visiting delegations to arrive to-day came from Cleveland, O., between 600 and 700 strong. It comprised 200 Union veterans, commanded by Gen. James Barnett. They were known as the "Harrison Boys in Bine," and were the historical cape coats of 1851. The Central German Company, numbering 200; the John A. Logan club, the Harrison and Morion club, and the Fremont Guards completed the handsome delegation. Next a delegation of 200 students from the State Normal School at Normal, Ill., arrived. There were seventy young ladies in the delegation, wearing jaunty felt hats of all colors, and on one shoulder a rosette of red, white, and blue ribbons, on the other a handsome badge. The delegations arrived at noon and marched to University Park. The atmosphere was very chilly. Gen. Harrison's appearance was greeted by a storm of cheers. The young ladies occupied the choicest seats immediately fronting the speakers' stand. Gen. Ed Myers spoke on behalf of the Cleveland visitors and Student William Galbraith for the Normal delegation. Taking off his braith for the Normal delegation. Taking off his overcoat and hat, Ben Harrison, amilist renewed cheers, stepped forward, and in a clear, ringing voice addressed the visitors at some length, as

voice addressed the visitors at some length, as follows:

"Gentlemen and friends, the organizations represented here this morning have for me each an individual interest. Each is suggestive of a line of thought which I should be guad to follow, but I can not, in the few moments that I can speak to you in this chill stmosphere, say all that the names and character of your respective clubs suggest as appropriate. I welcome these commades of the Union army in the civil war. Death wrought its work in ghastly form in those years when, patiently, fearlessly, and hopefully, you carried the flag to the front and brought it at last in triumph to the Nation's capital. Death, since, in its gentler forms, has capital. Death, since, in its gentler forms, has been coming into the households where the vetarans that were spared from shot and shell abide. The muster roll of the living is growing shorier. arans that were spared from shot and shell abide. The muster roll of the living is growing shorier. The larger company is being rap diy recruit ed. You live not alone in the memories of the war. Your presence here attests that, as citizens, you feel the importance of these civil strifes. You recall the incidents of the great war not in malice, not to stir or revive sectional divisions, or to re-mark sectional lines, but because you believe that it is good for the nation that loyalty to the flag and heroism in its defense should be remembered and honored. There is not a veteran hero in the Republican club of veterans who does not desire that the streams of prosperity in the Southern States shall run bankfull. There is not one who does not sympathize with her plagne-stricken communities, and rejoice in every new evidence of her industrial development. The Union veterans have never sought to impose hard conditions upon the brave men they vanquished. The gentrous terms of surrender given by Grant were not alone expressions of his own belief and magnanimous nature. The hearts of the soldiers who carried the gun and the knapsack in its victorious army were as generous as his. soldiers who carried the gun and the knapsack in its victorious army were as generous as his. You were glad to accept the renewal of the Confederate soldier's allegiance to the flag as the happy end of all strile; willing that he should possess the equal protection and power of a citizenship that you had preserved for your selves and secured to him. You have only asked—and you may confidently submit to the judgement of every brave Confederate soldier—whether the terms are not fair that the veteran of the Union army shall have, as a voter, an equal influence in the affairs of the country that was saved by him for both, with the man who

equal influence in the affairs of the country that was saved by him for both, with the man who fought against the flag, and that soldiers of neither army shall abridge the rights of others under the law. Less than that you can not accept with honor; less than that a generous foe would not consent to offer.

"To the gentlemen of the John A. Logan Club let me say: You have chosen a worthy name for your organization. Patriot, soldier and statesman, Logan's memory will live in the affectionate admiration of his comrades and in the respect of all his opponents. His home State was Illinois, but his schlevements were national.

"To these German-American Republicans I

"To these German-American Republicans 1 give a most cordial welcome. You have been known in our politics as a people well informed upon all the great economic questions that have arisen for settlement. You have always been faithful to an honest currency. The enticements of depreciated money did not win you from sound of depreciated money did not win you from sound principle. You bravely stood for a paper currency that should be the true equivalent of coin. Those who, like your people, have learned the lesson of thrift and economy in your old country homes, and have brought them here with you realized that above all things the laborer needed homest mency, that would not shrink in his him is when it had paid him for an honest day's toil. And now, when another great economic question is pressing for determination, de not done that you will as wisely and as rede not donot that you will as wisely and as ra-colutely help to settle that also. As the great German Chancellor, that attudent of human gov-ermount and affairs, turning his thoughtful study toward the history of the country since the war, has declared that in his judgment our protective tarif system was the source of our strength, that by reason of it we were able to deal with a war that seemed to be insurmoun -able. I do not doubt that you, too, men who believe it work and turift, and so many of you who are everywhere sheltered unler a roof of you own, will unite with us in this struggle to preserve our American market for our own v riginen and to maintain here a living standard

To those students who come fresh from the class-room to give me a greeting this morning, I also return my sincere thanks. I suggest to them that they be not only students of books and maxims, but also of men and of the mar-kets. That in the study of the tariff question they do not forget, as so many do, that they are Americans.

"I thank you all again for your visit. I regret athat I am not able to give you in my own home some is not large enough to receive you. (A voice—Your heart is.") Yes, I have room amough in my heart for all. I am very sincerely grateful for these evidences of your personal re-gard. Out of them all, out of the coming of these frequent and enthusiastic crowds of my fellow citizens, out of all these kind words, out of all these kind faces of man and women, out of the hearty 'Godspeeds' you give me, I hope to bring an inspiration and endowment for what-ever may be before me in life, whether I shall

walk in private or public paths.

In the evening a delegation of 1,000 voters arrived from Chicago, and were introduced by Judge Green, who acted as spokesman. Gen. Harrison addressed them as follows:

"My Illinois trans, it is a source of great regret to me that we are not able to make your

megret to me that we see not able to make your reception more comfortable. The chill of this September evening and of this open grove is not suggestive of the hosp table and cordial welcome that our people would have been glad to extend to you. Our excuss for this time may be found in the vastness of this assemblage. I am pleased to have this fresh and happosing evidence of the enthusiasm and interest of the Himois Republicans. There is nothing in the History of the Republican party that need make any man blush to own himself a Republican. There is much to kindle the enthusiasm of all lovers of their country. We do not rest in the past, but we rejoice in it. The Republican party has so consistently followed the teachings of those great Americans whose mames the world reveres, that we may appropriately hold a Republican convention on the birthday of any one of them. The calender of our political saints does not omit ene maine that was comspicuous in peace or war. We can celebrate J ckson's birthday of the saniversary of the battle of the World and hereon and hereone he stood for the battle of the World and hereone he stood for the battle of the World and hereone he stood for the battle of the World and hereone he stood for the battle of the World and hereone he stood for the battle of the World and hereone he stood for the battle of the World and hereone and hereone he stood for the battle of the World and hereone and the battle of the World and hereone and the characteristics and the same calebrate J ckson's birthday or the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, because he stood for the liberty of the Nation, and his victory confirmed it in the respect of the world. There is no song of patriotism that we do not sing in our anectings. There is no marble that has been built to perpetuate the gory of our soldiers about which we may not appropriately assemble and proclaim the principles that we advocate. We helieve in our country, and give it our love and first care. We have always advocated that policy in legislation which was promotive of the interests and the honor of our country. I will not discuss any particular public topic to-day, as the conditions are so of our country. I will not discuss any particular public topic to-day, as the conditions are so unfavorable for out-door speaking. Let me thank you again for this cordial evidence of your interest and for the personal respect which you have shown to me. I hepe you will believe that my heart is deeply touched by these manifestations of the friendliness of my fellow-citizens. If in anything I shall come short of the high expectations and hopes they have formed, it will must be because I do not feel myself under the highest obligations by these evidences of their ifriendly regard to do my ntmost to continue in their respect and confidence." The General then went through the usual andahaking. A colored glee club, from Chi-

handshaking. A colored glee club, from Chi-cago, meanwhile entertained the crowd with campaign songs, one of which, entitled "Hold the White House Gates Wide Open, for General Harrison's Coming Through," evoked a storm of applause, and brought a pronounced smile on the General's face as he shook hands right and

On Tuesday last large delegations from Fulton and Marshall Counties, Ind., principally farmers, were addressed by General Harrison, who said:

"My Indiana friends, this is a home e mpany to-day. Usually our Indiana visitors have met-here delegations rom other States. I am sure you will understand that I place a special value

upon these evidences of the interest Indians Republicans are taking in the campaign. Whatever the fate of the battle may be elsewhere, it is always a source of pride to the soldier and to his leader that the part of the line confided to their care is held fast. I feel that I coght also to acknowledge the friendiness and co-operation which has been extended to us in this campaign by many who have differed from us here tofore. It is encouraging to hear that the pro-perous and intelligent farmers of Marshall and Fulton Counties have not been misled by the attempt to separate the agricultural votes from the vote of the shops. It has seemed to me that the Mills bill was framed for the purpose of driving from the protection column the agricultural voters. Not by showing them favors, but the reverse—by placing agricultural products on the free list, thus withdrawing from our tariff laws as affecting the products of his labor, hoping that the farmers might then be relied upon to pail down the rest of the structure. I am glad to believe that we have in indians a class of farmers too intelligent to be caught by these unfriendly and fallacious propositions. I had to-day a visit from twenty or more gentlemen who came from the town of Tower, in the most northern part of Minnesota. caught by these unfriendly and fallacious propositions. I had to-day a visit from twenty or more gentlemen who came from the town of Tower, in the most northern part of Minnesota, where, within the last four years, there has been discovered and developed a great deposit of iron ore, especially adapted to the manufacture of steel. Within these four years these mines were opened they tell me that about 1,000,00 tons of ore have been mined and sent to the furnacea. They also mention the fact that arrangements are already being made to bring the block coal of Indiana to the mouth of these from nines, that the work of smelting may be done there. This is a good illustration of the interlocking of intersus between widely reparated States of the Union—a new market and a larger demand for Indiana coal.

The attempt is often made to create the impression that only particular classes of workingmen are benefited by a projective tarif.

There can be nothing more untrue. The wages

To the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their prows the difference between the two systems is that of na-rowing chances on the one hand and expending opportunities on the other. Free trade would open America to competition with the whole world. Protection reserves America for Americans, native and adopted.

The industrial system of a country is as sensitive as its public credit. A hostile movement creates distrust in the public mind, and confidence, the only basis of successful trade, becomes impaired. New enterprises wither in the bud, capital grows timid, the field of labor is contracted, and pressure for employment inevitably reduces the wages of all workingmen.

With the views of the convention so frankly expressed in its resolutions upon all other questions of public interest I find myself in hearty accord. In relation to silver and its important bearing upon the national currency, as well as its connection with and influence on the prosperity of large sections of our common country; in its advocacy of a judicious estiement of the weblic lands redier. in its advocacy of a judicious settlement of the public lands policy; in urging the necessity for better coast defenses and the duty we owe to the shipping interests of our country, the platform but repeats the approved principles of the Kepub ican party.

The Republican platform proposes a distinct-ly American reality, and one of purposes and

ly American policy; not one of instromess and bigotry, but broad and philanthropic—a policy that best helps the whole world by the exam-ple of a great, growing powerful nation, found-ed upon the equality of every man before the

AN OPEN LETTER FROM THE REV. DANIEL DORCHESTER.

Why He Is a Republican and Supports Harrison and Morton-He Has No Confidence in the Efficacy of Merely Partisan Action in Settling the Saloon Problem.

Action in Settling the Saloon Problem.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel Dorchester, of Boston-has addressed another open letter to the public In answoring the question, "Would it not be better to have a political party distinctly committed to a radical temperance policy and to its enforcement?" he says:

By no means. I have already said that I have not so much confidence in the efficacy of meraly partisan action, in settling the saloon problem, as many seem to have. This idea is a kind of virus with which many are too easily inoculated.

inoculated.

1. They do not duly consider that this prob-lem has many elements entering into it which political action can not solve. It has, indeed, political and economic hearings, but it more fundamentally pertains to social and moral life, to appetites and drinking customs, which political partisan action can only incidentally touch.

2. If I could have my way, no political party 2. If I could have my way, no political party would champion specific temperance measures. I would have party conventions strike the saloons sharply, and stimulate to action against them as a means of making strong and influential sentiment, but no party shibboleth of specific legislative measures should divide the reform forces. Strong sentiment will inevitably crystallize itself into enactments as fast as it develops and intensifies; and laws thus brought about can be and will be enforced. But to extraneously force measures, by political party

platforms, divides and alienates true friends of

reform, and postpones desired results. In a re-public, laws which do not grow out of the com-mon sentiment and life of the people are worth

but little. But Republican conventions have recommended Legislatures to submit constitu-

tional prohibition to the people, as a sure basis on which to decide the question of statutory

prohibition.

3. Matters so vital to the best welfare of our

common life ought not to depend upon the scci-dental fortunes and fluctuations of political parties, with the jealousies, bickerings, and reckless ambitions incidental thereto. These

interests are too great and too sacred to be periled as the footballs of politicians.

4. Thus far in its history the actual influence of the third party has been to handleap temper-

ance legislation.
5. In a republic no party can long retain the ascendency, and when a party goes down the interests identified with it suffer a decline and

possibly a collapse. So must it be with a political temperance party,
6. Moreover, it is a mistake to presume that

6. Moreover, it is a mistake to presume that only those questions which are made issues in party platforms are settled at the polls. The prohibitory legislation in Kaness, Iowa, and staine was not enacted by any party organized on that issue, but through parties organized on other issues, and having in them a common substratum of temperance sentiment, diffused like the sentiment against larveay. Local option has been extensively adopted, as a favorite and effective method of treating the liquor question, but in only a few instances has it been a party.

but in only a few instances has it been a party measure. From the nature of the case local option must sustain an unpartisan relation if it

is to succeed.
7. Besides, it is a matter of common observa-tion that strictly partisan legislation can be en-forced only in limited localities. The best en-

forced laws are those freest from party taint,

tertaining. And some such machinery, through all the towns and cities of a State, will indeed be necessary to justify their theory of a prohibi-tion party behind a prohibition policy to en-

But what a vain delusion! Where is the State

especially if it has any large cities, which is "officered from top to bottom," and in all its

towns and cities. The same is true of all other

And yet these ideal party builders would

peatpone the g eat interests of the temperance reform would heige up and obstruct the ef-forts of those who, by uppartisan methods, seek to protect the home against the salcon, un-

til this impossible political conception can be

GIVE horses clean, substantial food, so

prepared that you would be willing to

tasts it yourself.

AGAINST A THIRD PARTY BLAINE IN NEW YORK. VIEWS ON THE TARIFF.

The Maine Statesman's Trenchant Historical Comparisons-An Eloquent Plea for the Preservation of the American

that he was in favor of a certain degree of pro-tection, and in bad faith expressed it in what was known as the Kane letter. He was defeated, and Polk was installed, and t.en, despite the pledges of the Democratic party, they broke down the protective tariff of 1842. They broke it down by the casting vote of George M. Dallas, who was elected Vice-President as a personal follower of Polk. They broke it down without as much as one Democratic blash area, then follower of Polks. as known as the Kane letter.

there was a revolution in Europe and great dis turbances all over the European continent from London to St. Petersburg, and by reflex action there was prosperity in the United States. We

without work and in great distress, and this state of things never was cured till the protective tariff came and the country sprang into prosperity again. From that time till this we have had a protective tariff. In 1861 this country had the blessings of a protective tariff, and there never has been, in ancient or modern history in this hemisphere or in the other, in any continent or in any isle of the seas, a country that for twenty-eight years has been as prosperous as the United States of America is now.

And now, Mr. President, following the precedent of the Democratic President—the man whom the voters of the United States made the Chief Magistrate of the Nation—I appeal to you, the voters of the United States; to you, the voters

things are true:
1. That there has never been a projective tariff in this country that did not bring pros-

perity.
2. That a protective tariff in this country has That there has not been since the time of

municipalities, by the party that holds the State offices? Not one can be mentioned. The Democrats are now in the ascendency in the State of New York, but large areas of the State are Republican; and when the Republicans have held the State offices in New York the Democrats have held New York City and many other treess and cities. The

The Carpenter and the Parrot. "The tariff is a tax," screamed the Bowery

On this visionary basis they make extravagant On this visionary lasts they make extravagnat promises and predictions—their principal stock in trade. It is an old trick of bankrupts that they are lavish with promises to pay; so a political party that is built upon a hallucination can never be solvent, either in present or prospective results. It costs one nothing to offer—all the kingdoms of the world" when he does all the kingdoms or and action and action a road of land.
For these reasons I am a Republican, and support Harrison and Morton in the present DANIEL DORGHESTER,

HE ADDRESSES AN AUDIENCE OF

100,000 PEOPLE.

torical Comparisons—An Eloquent Pleafor the Preservation of the American System of Protection.

(New York special.)

In the northern part of this city, seven miles from the postofice, a throng of people estimated to have numbered 100,000 Saturday night gathered in and about the Polo Grounds, where the Giants play ball, to hear Republican speeches made by James G. Blaine, J. B. Foraker, Gen. A. B. King, of Maryland; A. L. Morrison, of Arizona; and John F. Finerty, of Illinois. It was the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever heid on Manhattan' Island. Before the meeting commenced, Prof. Adams, after distributing a pamphlet entitled "The Republican Campaign Songs," started the song, "Grover's Farewell." The immense throng joined in the chorus, that swelled like the roar of a stormblast, the brass bands leading the air. Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, General Harrison has the remarkable faculty of condensing a whole argument within the dimensions of a proverb. It was the faculty which was a striking feature in Benjamin Franklin, and Abraham Lincoln possessed if in a remarkable degree. Never was a happier argument more felicitously stated than when General Harrison said of free traders, they were studying maxims instead of markets. In a single phrase he exhibited the weakness of the whole argument. They speak of theories and they reject practices. In a word, I wish to speak to-night of the tariff. In this country, from the inception of the Government to this hour, one great lesson has been taught. It began under Washington with a protective tariff, which was increased by twelve separate ensetments until up to the war of 1812 it was doubled. Up to that time there was not any difference in this country between the old Democratis and Republicans, who were all in favor of tariff. The division came first in the act of 1816, after the war of 1812. Then there happended exactly what Mr. Cleveland threatens this country has ever seen. In 1824 the first protective tariff bill was passed, and if the States, voted for the bill, and beside these a Senator from Kentucky, A. M. Johnson, after-ward Vice President, Besides, there was a great host of the Demo-

cratic party. Four years later, when they made the tariff still higher, those men were still in the Senate and House, and repeated that vo.e, and in addition to those I have named was Silas Wright, a Senator from New York, and the ablest man the Democrats ever sent to the National Council. That tariff brought unlimiton from good to better, and from better to best, when just at that time there came athwart the national sky an infinence for evil. John C. Calhoun, who had started as a protectionist, had forced his way to the Presidency. But, though master of the Democracie varying the South master of the Democracic party in the South, his mastery broke that party. He found they would not have free labor in the South, but slave labor, and they did not have free manufactures and therefore he was not interested in the tariff. And therefore, up to 1838, the Democratic party was deceived, and had established the advocacy of the extension of always and the advocacy of the extension of slavery and

ree trude.

These were the two great leading inspirations that guided that party in breaking down the tariff of 1824 and 1:25 and establishing the lariff of 1845. Then, again, just as under the low tariff of 1816, came a financial crisis, so that of 1:37, and the country was again prostrated, How was it relieved? By the protective tariff of 1842. It had been thrown into such a desperate degree of had been thrown into such a desperate degree of

I might shnost say—depreciation that everywhere men were out of work and were gial to
get work at 25 cents a day under the administration of Martin Van Buren, the Democrat
from the State of New York. It was relieved by
the election of William Henry Harrisos, and his
election gave us the taciff of 1812.

Well, that lifted the country as if by magic,
and when the Democrats nominated Polk
against Henry Clay he was compelled to write
in bad faith, and with no intention of keeping it,
that he was in favor of a certain degree of protection, and in bad faith expressed it in what

follower of Polk. They broke it down without as much as one Democratic blush, and then followed much the same thing—there was disaster all through this country.

You will hear that the Democrats set the tariff of 1846 as the proof that a low-revenue tariff answers the interests of the country better than protection. Well, now, at that time the Mexican war broke out and burst up \$150,000,000; the Irish famine occurred and called for the shipments of enormous loads of breadstuffs; there was a revolution in Europe and great dis-

there was prosperity in the United States. We made the discovery of gold in California, and that awakened all the trades throughout the country, and by the time they decreas d England, France, and Italy fell into the Crimean war, which lasted until 1836.

From that on for ten years the tariff advocates had a series of happy accidents. The country fell into a panic in less than a year—in 1857—that prostrated all the great industries of the country—all our industries. Laboring men were without work and in great distress, and this state of things never was cured till the protect—

the voters of the United States; to you, the vo-ters of the State of New York; and to you, the men of the great city of New York, in an especial degree to say to Mr. Cleveland that, with all his administration, he has not the power to destroy the protective tariff. Now, my fr ends, I am running hastily over a

century of the history of the tariff, and I say, without fear of contradiction rom any well-in-formed and honest Democrat, that these three

Calhoun—over sixty years ago—there has never been a Democratic administration in power that did not try to break down the tariff.

did not try to break down the tariff.

Mr Cleveland denied, when he ran in 1°81, that the protective tariff was the issue, and leading Pernocrats in New York and elsewhere—Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, honorably and sincerely—pledged the American people that the advent of the Democratic party to power would not in the least degree affect the tariff. That pledge was given four sears ago. Now you may see how that pledge has been kept. The American people are to-day in a death struggle—one that may not be decided for the next twenty-five years—whether we shall surrender our protective policy and reduce our workingmen to the level of the workingmen of Europe, or whether we shall surrender that has brought so powerful an aid to the prosperity of every workingman and manufacturer in the land. That is the question we are to meet. forced laws are those freest from party taint, like the laws against larceny, etc.

8. The ites of a prohibition party to enforce a prohibition policy, which third-party leaders reliterate, sounds well, and is very misleading to those who have not thought the matter through. Professor Bascomb, the ablest expounder of this theory, says: "The State must be officered from top to bottom" on this basis, "electing the officers from Judge to Justices of the Peace, Governors, Mayors, Aldermen, and policemen," and must "hold the power for a dozen years or so," then "it can enforce prohibition."

This is the ideal scheme the third party is entertaining. And some such machinery, through

meet.
On my return from Europe I landed at this port a menth ago. I had the piessure of meking a brief speech then. I said to the mighty mass of wags-workers in this country that the decision of this question was with them. They can destroy the tariff by their votes or they can maintain it by their votes. It is for them to say. A century's experiences allouid be as a light to their feet and a guide in their path. It should teach you the great leasen that if you do not vote to maintain your own ground no one t vote to maintain your own ground no one e will. The ballot is in your hands. It may wielded for your protection or your destruc-

"A tax," said a carpenter who was merrily working with plane and saw; "why, how on earth can that be?"

working with plane and saw; "why, how on earth can that be?"

"The tariff is a tax." was the only response.

"Now, look ye here, you stupid bird," said the carpenter, "take this plane, for example, and I see by a picture in Harper's Weskly that the tariff taxes me on this, and also on this saw. It ain't true, because I happen to know that the price of jackplanes in free trude England is \$15 per dozen, and the price in the United States is only \$10.20 per dozen. And I also know that common hand-saws are selling to-day in England at \$6 per dozen and here at \$5 per dozen. Where does the tax come in?" And then the expenter proceeded with his work.

Nothing daunted by this, the parrot squeaked:

"The tariff is a tax."—New York Press.

REPORT UPON THE NEW BILL FROM THE COMMITTEE.

Good Reasons Given Why the Mills Bill and Its Advocates Should Be Retired-The American System Kept in Mind All

the Time. [Washington special.] The majority report on the tariff bill has been presented to the Senate and ordered printed:

The majority declares that the demand for a careful and thorough revision of our

revenue laws is imperative. "1. To reduce the national revenues, which are now excessive. "2. To protect honest importers and do-

mestic producers from the disastrous consequences resulting from fraudulent undervaluation of imported merchandise on which ad valorem rates are levied "3. To remedy the defects, anomalies and incongruities which have been from

time to time discovered in the tariff schedules or which have been created by erroneous decisions of the treasury department. "4. To secure the proper readjustment and equalization of tariff rates rendered necessary by modified business conditions, improvements in methods of production,

radical changes in prices, or by new elements or sources of competition.
"5. To give relief and protection to many industries which are now suffering on account of the inadequate rates levied on competing products.

"The Surplus. revenue is more urgent on account of the inexcusable retention in the national treasury or on deposits in national banks of vast sums of money in excess of the amount required to pay the current demands upon the treasury and to meet the maturing obli-gations of the government. This sum, with the additions which will accrue within the next four months and before any legislative action reducing the revenues can be effective, will be sufficient to pay in full the outstanding 42 per cent bonds due in 1891-**\$**221,000,000.

"This accumulation could and should have been profitably avoided and the possibility of business disaster averted by the prompt return of the money collected from the people to the channels of trade through the purchase of United States bonds, that could at all times have been obtained for prices which to the government would have been equal to an investment of otherwise unprofitable funds at a rate of in-

terest of not less than 2 per cent per annum. "It has been the evident purpose of those who have controlled the policy of the party in power to delay action, to magnify causes for uneasiness, and to multiply and intensify evils until the people of the country should imperatively demand relief, and then to assume that the evils and embarrassments from which we are suffering are the necessary incidents of the protective system, and that relief can only be found in the emasculation and destruction of that system. The known attachment of the great mass of the wage-earners of the country to a system which has been productive to them of unexampled prosperity prevented the adoption of a policy of open attack and made it necessary that some plausible reason should be found for the stealthy accomplishment of

their destructive designs.' Inatequacy of the Mills Bill. The majority expresses its conviction of the inadequacy of the House bill as a reme-

dial measure for these reasons: 1. That it would probably increase instead of reduce the revenue.

"2. That it provides no remedy for undervaluations, but on the contrary invites and gives immunity to fraud by constituting ad valorem for specific duties; and,

"3. That it does not remedy any of the in-

equalities or anomalies, or cure any of the defects of the existing law." The report estimates that the changes made in the cotton and woolen schedules by the Mills bill would give foreign manufacturers a quarter of the market now held by American manufacturers, and that the additional duty would reach \$60,000,000. The proposed substitution of ad valorem for specific duties, it says, could have no other result than to change rates now protective for others which would not protect. The use of ad valorem duties is condemned because of its uncertain and unsatisfactory character, because of the chances for fraud through undervaluations, and because under it the foreign manufacturer practi-

cally fixes the duty he is willing to pay. How Importations Will Be Increased. As an illustration of the effect of the House bill to increase importations the majority cites the application of ad valorem rates to fine cotton cloths, and says:

"The uniform rate of 40 per centum proposed bears very unevenly upon the various grades of goods. It would be, if collected upon an honest valuation, protective upon the coarser and commoner kinds, which are largely consumed by all classes of our people, but it would encourage the importation without restraint of those fine fabrics which may be properly designated as luxuries.

The Free List. The free-trade tendencies of the House bill, the majority says, are clearly brought out in the free list. Of the 104 items from which the duties are removed, nearly onehalf-forty-eight-are manufactured articles, sixteen agricultural products, eleven articles which are now free of duty or without commercial importance, and twenty-one are articles which now pay a small revenue duty; but which are of such a character that removal of duties is unobjectionable, The report then refers to a list of fifty articles on the free list in the House bill, which it says are now furnished to the home trade by domestic producers whose business would be ruined unless protected by a tariff. The report estimates that these producers employ 300,000 workmen and a combined capital of \$500,000,000.

Inequalities of the House Measure. The majority says that many of the articles named in the list seem to have been taken indiscriminately from the present dutiable list, and there is no reason for the removal of duties upon them which would not apply with equal force to hundreds of other manufactures which are now dutiable. It declares that in many cases where the manufactured article is placed on the free list a duty is retained on the materials from which it is manufactured, and that this discrimination would act as a prohibition upon production in this country, and cites many provisions of the House measure to substantiate the assertion. In several cases articles are free under one description and dutiable under another.

New books to the number of four thousand four hundred and thirty-seven were published last year. Of course this numper includes new editions, translations, reprints of foreign works, and so on, but in the publishing phrase these are new books. and they are really new to our friend the average reader.

SELL your poorest horses. Always keep the best young females to breed as they mature.

A CHEAP and effective insect-killer is composed of one part muriate of potash in 1,000 parts of water.



of all labor—labor upon the farm, labor upon our streets—lass a direct and essential relation to the scale of wages that is paid to skilled labor. One might as well say that you could bring down the price of a higher grade of cotton cloth without affecting the price of lower grades as to say that you can degrade the price of skilled labor without dragging down the wages of unskilled laborers. This attempt to classify or schedule those who are benefited by a protective tariff is utterly deceptive. The benefits are felt by all classes of our people—by the farmers as well as by the workmen in our mills, by the man who works in the street as well as the skilled laborer who works in the mill, by the women in the household and by the children who are now of all labor-labor upon the farm, labor upon our the household and by the children who are now in the schools and might otherwise be in the mills. It is a policy broad enough to embrace within the scope of its beneficent influence all our population."

MR. MORTON'S LETTER.

ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

He Puts His Indorsement of the Republican Platform in Concise Form, Setting Forth His Adherence to the Principle of Protection.

RHINECUFF, N. Y., Oct. 2.

The Hon. M. M. Estee and others, committee:
GENTLEMEN—In making formal acceptance of
my nomination as the Republican candidate for
the Vice Presidency. I desire to express my
grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed
in me by the convention.

The duties devolving upon the Vice President
as presiding officer of the Senate, and in certain
contingencies a participant in the legislation of
Congress, make it proper that the people should
know distinctly and unreservedly the political
views of the candidate who may be presented for

views of the candidate who may be presented for their suffrages.
It fortunately happens that this duty for my self is easily discharged by referring to the prin-ciples embodied in the resolutions unanimously adopted by the National Convention. These resolutions, unequivocal and comprehensive in character, reflect my personal convictions and have my hearty approval.

It is difficult, however, in a political campaign

It is difficult, however, in a political campaign to fix popular attention on more than one issue, and in the pending election every voter in the United States clearly sees that the con rolling question is whether the protective tariff duties now in force shall be so reduced as to destroy their efficiency or whether these duties shell be retained with such modifications and adjust-ments as shall better adapt them to the great

end of protecting the west and important indus-tries of the whole country.

The Republican platarm, while recognizing the necessity of reducing the revenue, declares that this reduction must not be made at the expense of these industries and of American labor.

The American people have now enjoyed the protective system for a longer continuous period than ever before in the history of the National Government. The result is that for more than a quarter of a century they have realized a degree of industrial and financial prosperity unprece-dented in this country and never equaled in any

The pressing reason given for once seain trying the old experiment of a revenue tariff without protect on as a motive or end is that the present protect on as a motive or end is that the present tariff has produced and is producing a surplus in the Treasury. But is it not easily within the wisdom of Congress to adjust the National income to the National expenditure without sacrificing or even imperiling a industrial system which has brought untold advantages to the entire country? Admitting that the present tariff, by is use of time and the large expansion of trade, which it has stimulated, a eds revision, is it not wiser and more pariotic to revise it with a careful regard to the interests of protection than

It is for the American people to develop and at is for the American people to develop and cultivate the continent to which, in the providence of God, they have fallen heirs. They should adopt a policy which looks steadily to this great end. With no spirit of narrowness toward other people, but rather in the highest interest of all, they should find and r their own flag a field of limitless advance in the direction of the im-provement, the prospectty, and the happiness of man. Very respectfully yours, LEVI P. MORTON.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

The Empire State Is No Longer Doubtful Cheering Reports from Other States.

Encouraging news was wafted from New York to Western Republicans yesterday in the form of a letter from one of the shrewdest of the party managers. His political sugacity is conceded by his opponents, and as he is in a position to ascertain the exact situation, and therefore able to form a correct judgment, his statement that "New York State is no longer doubtful" will be given the weight it is entitled to. "It is certainly Republican," he aids, and in a brief summary of the outlook in the other doubtful States he says: "Connecticut and New Jersey are reasonably certain," and "the figures sent me from four-fifths of the countios in Indiana lead me to the conclusion that we will carry the State by a larger majority than we have had for many years. In addition to this the gentleman, who did not intend that his name or views should be made public, believes that harmony will not dwell in the ranks of the New York City Democrats, and that Goy, Hill's workers will trade off Cleveland. The Republicans, on the other hand, he avers, are working in harmony, and they cuttled the allower than they -Cheering Reports from Other States. other hand, he avers, are working in harmony and they anticipate a larger Irish vote than the olled four years ago. Another matter which e says is bothering Mr. Cleveland's confidents is the indifference of "Mule" Barnum and other old-time Democratic leaders. Barnum is a proectionist, and his privately expressed opinion s that it makes little difference to him whether leveland is be ten or not.—Chicago Tribunc.

HARRISON DID NOT SAY IT.

Charges Made Against the Candidate Most Effectively Denied.

[Bicomington (III.) special.]
The Bloomington Bulletin recontly published an affidavit, made by William Condon, of this city, charging that Gen. Harrison, in a speech delivered here Nov. 2, 1876, said, after an Irish Democrat had interrupted him, that "if it were had been contained by the said and the said had been contained by the said and the said had been contained by the said had been contained b not for them the Irish] we would not need half our penitentiaries, which are almost full of them; they are only good to shovel dirt and grade railroads, for which they receive more than they are worth, as they are no acquisition to the American people, "Four others confirmed by their affidavits Cendon's sworn statement." In refutation of this charge the Pontagraph ill publish to-morrow affidavits made by the lon John M. Hamilton, ex-Governor of Illi-ois; Edmund O'Connell Assistant State's Atnois; Edmund O Conneil. Assistant State's Attorney of McLeau County; ex Mayor Join Reed of Bloomington, D. M., and B. F. Funk, Post Commander Sweetzer, ex Judge R. M. Benjamin, Congressman J. H. Bowell, and twenty-six other prominent citizens of McLean County. They all declare that they were present and heard the speech of Gen. Harrison referred to; that during the speech he was interrupted by a drunken man who was ejected by a policemun; that Gen. Harrison not only did not make the offensive remarks attributed to him or anything like them, but did not even comment on the occurrence. currence.

Or the nine German daily newspapers which are supporting Harrison in Ohio, six supported Cleveland in 1885. The German mugwamps of Ohio, if their papers are any indication, have come back to their old party in a body. The "Old Roman" doesn't seem to be doing what was expected of him .- Boston Journal,

ful regard to the interests of protection than with the purpose of lessening its protective features?

These are some of the questions which must Journal.